## THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Explanations of Granville and Gladstone Before the Lords and Commons.

ENGLAND FIRM IN HER RESOLVE

The Indirect Claims Not Within the Scope of Arbitration.

The British Counter Case-Sir Roundel Palmer's Letter-Dealings with General Schenck-How Matters Might be Settled-President Grant's Willingness-Earl Russell's Plain Talking and Disraeli's Views.

LONDON, May 14, 1872. At the meeting of Parliament last night the Alabama Claims was the principal subject of discussion. I sent you at the time, by special cable telegram, a sketch of the explanation of Mr. Gladstone before the House of Commons. I now enclose the full debate in both houses, which includes the speeches of Granville before the Lords as well as Gladstone

In the House of Lords. Earl Granville-My lords, it will be in the recollection of your lordships that on this day last week I made an appeal to my noble friend near me (Earl Russell) to postpone the motion which then stood in his name on the minutes of the House for that evening. I did not make that appeal for the third time as had been generally supposed, and I think it necessary to say that in justice to my noble friend, whoseprevious postponements had been made on no request of mine. At the same time, I gave an surance to the House that I should be prepared on or before thisday to lay papers on your lordships table, or that I would at all events make a statement to your lordships on the present state and prospects of the negotiations. In that statement I ish particularly to avoid all irrelevant matter. I do not mean to touch on the general question of the Washington Treaty, though I may perhaps be allowed, after the disparaging language which has been held by some persons with respect to an omission in it, to say that, although I deeply regret, and always have regetted, that omission, I think it was inevitable. I think that

THAT TREATY WAS A GREAT WORK, only with regard to the past good, but the

ourselves, considering that I was not state we had four months in which to deal with it, and considering that I was NOT AWARE THAT IT WAS THE INTENTION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO FURLISH IT.

I say, under all these circumstances, my lords, I should not have apologized for not having read that case until it had been inquired and reported upon by the very competent persons to whom I have alluded, which in due course would have been done before it was necessary for me to take the responsibility of adopting any course or coming to any decision in the matter. As it happens, as soon as I was able I read the case—I will not describe the feelings with which I did read it. I can only say that they were not a specific for the gout. (Laughter.) At the introduction of the indirect claims I was greatly annoyed. The chapter relating to motives which appeared to me to be incongruous and out of harmony with that statesman-like and conciliatory feeling which I did believe—and now at this moment firmly believe—actuated the nover ment and the commissioners of America in the negotiations and the conclusion of the treaty. My lords, I had some private correspondence on the subject, and I cannot help expressing my sense of obligation to a noble and learned lord behind me for the letters he wrote to me on the subject. On the 6th January I possessed myself of the views of the case. And I am bound to say as to General schenck, with regard to some of those desired the exigencies of the case. And I am bound to say as to General schenck, with regard to some of those desired the exigencies of the case. And I am bound to say as to General schenck, with regard to some of those desired the exigencies of the case. And I am bound to say as to General schenck, with regard to some of those desired the exigencies of the case. And I am bound to say as to General schenck, with regard to some of these deficitions of the most obviously unacceptable, they general schenck, with regard to some of these degrated that the exigencies of the subject of fiv

BIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S LETTER.

DEAR LORD GRANTILLE—The facts as to time [80 far as I have had to do with them) are as follows:—I saw and read the United States case at the very earliest moment at which it was possible for me to do so; and my impression from the first was that it very materially transgressed the limits of the reterence bill by introducing the indirect claims and in other respects, and that in proposing the counter case (which was the duty to whach my own mind was naturally in the first instance directed) it would be necessary for us to separate what was within the prevince of the arbitrators from what was beyond their authority.

mind was naturally in the first instance directed) it would be necessary for us to separate what was beyond their authority.

The preparation of the British case had (as you may suppose) been a work of considerable labor and anxiety, especially to Mr. Bernard, on whom their in this work and in the preparation of the counter case atterwards the principal share devolved, according to the arrangement made by the government.

My lords, I take the liberty to interrupt the reading of this note to bear my testimony to Mr. Bernard, and to say that, though other members of the High Commission possessed legal attainments, he was eminently fitted to be one of the legal commissioners we appointed. I cannot avoid reminding your lordships how short a time ago it was since the government was exposed to certain severe criticisms as to the presentation of our counter case, even sub-modo. I believe, however, that most of your lordships are now of the opinion that we did well to present the counter case he lieve that all your lordships who have read that counter case believe that it is a document not unworthy of the country from which it proceeds. (Cheers). I cannot help pointing out that while the counter case was prepared by the legal commissioners at Washington, its preparation was aided by the sending to the Commission Lord Tenterden—whom I remember that the noble earl opposite recommended to me as one of the three best international Lawyers in the country—that it was minutely supervised by Sir Roundell Palmer, and that it was carefully corrected by the Cabinet, comprising most of those persons who have been described as so inexperienced, ignorant and inapt in the drafting of the original treaty. My lords, I now resume the reading of Sir R. Palmer's letter:—

All concerned, lowever, nad taken their share, and in the four mouths before us for the next stage, and the

and finapt in the drafting of the original treaty. My lords, I now resume the reading of Sir R. Palmer's letter:—

All concerned, however, had taken their share, and in the four months before us for the next stage, and the Christmas holidays approaching, we wanted (as we thought ourselves entitled) to take a little breathing time. We first met to consider the American case on the 5th or 6th Jenuary (Mr. Fernard had just then lost a very near relative, in fact, his mother), and it was agreed at that meeting that he should prepare the drampt of the counter case, and should distinguish in doing so between these which were not. Down to that time I had not communicated with you on the subject, my criginal impression being that, although it was clear that the American case contained important deviations from what I understood as the limits of the treaty, it night possibly be sufficient for us to define our own position when we presented the counter case. A little further consideration made me very doubtful on this point and very desirous that the government should be advised by their law officers as to two questions—first, whether the American case iss I considered it to do) exceeded the limits of the reference agreed upon; and, second. If so, what would be the proper course for the government to take in order to keep the reference within its proper limit. It was, I think, natural that you, baving entrusied us with the conduct of what I may call "the defence" should have looked for some assistance or suggestions from us before considering any question of importance arising on the case upon which Her Majesty's government might have to form a practical judgment; and you did, in fact, do me the hone, on the 9th or 10th of January, to ask for my opinion on this subject, to which my attention had then been aircady directed, and I, on the 10th January (at the same time dual in account of the order of such arrangements being made as to the time of my attending the publication in writing of my views on the whole matter, and

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

My LORDS—I may state that as soon as I was in possession of their views, and not until then, I wrote to the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack and to Mr. Gladstone on the subject. A very few days afterward, namely, on the 18th January, on the first meeting of the Cabinet, I brought the subject before them for their deliberation. At that meeting we were of opinion that it was impossible for the country to submit these claims to arbitration. We have never never swerved from that opinion; we have never said or done anything that could weaken our position with regard to it. Mar, hear.) I am really

ashamed to go into the matter, but it was settled at the Gabinet that the Lord Chancellor should be requested again to communicate with the hav officers, and on the 25th the noble and learned Lord, the Prime Minister and myself, met the law officers and sir R. Palmer, with a view to deedle on the best means of avoiding the introduction of illegitimate matters before the arbitrators. At the Cabinet of the 25th of January the matter was virtually settled; and on the 23 of February a division was taken, and the terms of the note which I was to address to General Schenck were settled and approved. With regard to the delay thus incurred, I can only repeat what I said on the first day of the session. Although you may think it presumptions in me to do so, yet I say now that if the thing was to be done over again, and notwinstanding all the adverse criticism which has been passed upon it, I should have deeply regretted if we had taken action on the case earlier than we did. I believe, both in substance and in appearance, nothing was so mush to be deprecated as our appearing to act under the impulse of temper or plane, instead of after full and very careful deliberation. (Cheers, My Lords,
THE IETHADOT. It was courteous in terms, courteous to the American government, which also expressed a strong desire to maintain the treaty. In short, I think it deserved the description which has been somewhat commented upon since, but from which I do not shrink, of its having been a friendly communication. In that communication in the respect him of the rest in regard to the Indirect claims. The only difference was that instead of the word "understand" we used the word "the limiter of the ready in regard to the indirect claims. The only difference was that instead of the word "understand" we used the word "the full before the arbitrators. In short, he entirely address to only difference was that instead of the word "understand" we used the word "the f AN IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE RETWEEN THE

not only with regard to the past good, but the present, and highly advantageous to the interests of both great countries in the future. I shall confine myself to a statement of what has passed since the presentation of the cases in December last. But there is one subject on which I should be ashamed to go into detail if it were not that some of my noble friends had told me that it was one of the cases of that want of confidence in the steadhast course of the government which had been manifested to a certain degree in this House. Our case was presented, and so was the case of the American government, in the middle of December. If there was any person gulity of delay in dealing with the mortain case it was necessarily myself, as connected with the Foreign Oilleo; the gentlemen charged with drawing up our case and the duty of the answering that of the United States, and finally the Cabinet itself. My lords, I was very ill at the time, and I should not have thought it necessary to applicate to your lordships if, considering that I did not know that that case was otherwise than a business-like, dry document, like that furnished by ourselves, considering that I was NOT AWARE THAT IT WAS THE INTENTION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO FURLISH IT.

I say under all these circumstances, my lords, I should not have apologized for not having read that case—was otherwise than a business-like, dry document, like that furnished by ourselves, considering that I was not a which to deal with it, and considering that I was not a where most obviously unacceptable to Hor Majesty's government. There were others which at all events descreted the case—and the duty of the descrete the case—and the duty of the answering that I was the likely that during these three anxious months in the likely that during these three anxious date in the loud of the think likely that during these three anxious distinctions. It likely that during these three anxious distinctions of the output to be a restinony to be a testimony to be a testimony to be a testi

the possible limits within which a settlement could

the possible limits within which a settlement could be arrived at. That we wishing morbing but to keep our meaning perfectly clear morbing but to keep our meaning perfectly clear morbing but to keep our meaning perfectly clear the perfect of the perfectly clear the perfect of the perfect of adopt. When we had finally settled that note—I think it was on the 8th of May—I got a communication from General schenck, in which he informed me that he had received a telegram from Mr. Fish, stating that, although the President thought it possibly within his constitutional powers to agree to the note we had sketched out, yet he thought it possibly within his constitutional powers to agree to the note we had sketched out, yet he thought it possibly within his constitutional powers to agree to the note we had sketched out, yet he thought our note went beyond what, in his individual capacity, he could accept. He thought it preferable to FRANE AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY, which might effect he object we had in view, and which he might submit to the Senate for their sanction to frame a note on the suggestion of others. But we thought that any question of principles would have been perfectly ridiculous, and that if we were able to accomplish it we ought to do so. The difficulty was great, and it took a considerable time. We thought it better that we should clearly and at once show that to which we were willing to consent, and the limits of that consent. That draft article was sent by me to General Schenck, and was by him transmitted to Mr. Fish, with the declaration that if the Uniced States government were prepared to adopt such an article, we on our part were ready to accept H. I was informed yesterday by General Schenck and was a submit to the Senate. I understand to the President submit to the Senate. I understand that at this moment the Senate in the consent of the Advance of the American constitution, the fact of the President availage and the contrast of the American constitution, and the president having submitte

to offer my best thanks to your lerdships on both sldes of the House for the indeligence you have extended to me, and I think you will allow me to make an appeal to you, that so critical a moment as the present is not the one when we should go into a discussion of this case. (Cheers.)

NATURE OF THE NEODTIATIONS NOW GOING ON.

The Duke of RICHMOND—Would the noble earl tell us how long it will be before he is able to explain to us what is the nature of the article which he says is the subject of negotiation in the United States?

Earl GRANVILLE—I hope the noble duke will not think there is any unwillingness on my part, but I have airendy put him in possession of all the facts I know, and it is impossible for me to say when we shall receive an answer from the United States. The Senate may take two or three days, but I am really unable to give any assurance on the subject. The KIND OF A SETTLEMENT WANTED.

Earl RUSSELL, on rising, pursuant to a notice which stood in his name, was understood to say, though imperfectly heard, that he had no doubt whatever that the noble earl had been perfectly sincere in all his endeavors in connection with this treaty. He wished to make a treaty with the United States which should be honorable to both parties; but he never intended that the claims now under notice should have been put forward. It might have been thought that in the earlier stages of the negotiations to ascertain the real nature of the claims. Then it might be supposed that the government of Washington would, in fairness and honor, and in the relations of amity which existed between the two governments, have said that the English Minister was mistaken, and the United States would feel herself at liberty to advance indirect claims had disappeared or had not disappeared. It was strange that the matter should have been allowed to proceed while the people of England were determined that these indirect claims could not be admitted. The claims were of the moet gigantic character. One was that this country should be answer

before the property of the pro

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was cheered on rising, said:—I have forborne to place on the notice paper for half-past four o'clock the usual motion with respect to the adjournment of the House for the Whitsuntide holidays, for fear it should appear that the

In the House of Commons.

government was disposed to exercise any pressure on the House with respect to the course it may think fit to take after it hears the explanation I am now about to give as regards the Treaty of Washington. For the same reason I shall forbear to make any motion for adjournment, because it is a matter we shall leave entirely to the House and to individual members. I appeal, therefore, to the indulgence of the House to allow me to make a statement upon this subject of great and general interest. I may also say that Her Majesty's government have arrived at the conclusion-the reasons for which I am about to give-that the time has not come to lay papers on the table of the two Houses of Parliament. In what I have to say I shall not enter into any controversial or defensive matter. The House has, with remarkably, and, as we think, most wise, and certainly a most signal forbearance, refrained from discussing a variety of matters in relation to the Treaty of Washington, which are admitted to be of general interest, which are col-

lateral to
THE ISSUE UNDER DISCUSSION WITH THE UNITED

moment at which I speak have we in the slightest degree receded or departed from them. Now, subject to the despatch of the 3d of February, the House is aware that SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE GEN-

have passed between the two governments, and I will not scruple to state, for the information of the House, the general purport of these communications, especially as I can undertake to do this interest the control of the structure of the struc

the United States was in a condition to inform my noble friend that
THE PROPOSITION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, ramed as I have stated, was entertained by the President of the United States, and would by him be submitted to the Senate of the United States for its approval. (Cheers.) Let it be understood that, while I have stated exactly the literal truth in this matter. I am most anxious not to overstate it. The while I have stated exactly the literal truth in this matter, I am most anxious not to overstate it. The communication between the President and the Senate of the United States is a strictly confidential communication. It is entertained by the Senate not in its legislative, but in its executive capacity, and not as a public body, but almost as a portion of the Cabinet—as a portion of the Cabinet of the President pro hac vice—and is what is termed in America a secret session. Therefore the proposition in its terms is a strictly confidential communication. However, this much we are justified in stating—that the proceeding taken by the President in making known this draft to the Senate directly, implies the approval of the President, conditional only on the concurrence and approval of the Senate. (Loud cheers.)

only on the concurrence and approval of the Senate. (Loud cheers.)

WE HAVE NO REASON TO COMPLAIN

of the slightest disposition to delay on the part of
the government of the United States, for this proposal, received through the telegraph on Saturday,
is at this moment under the consideration
of the Senate. It is not for us to say
at what time that consideration may terminate, but we are told that probably in two
or three days the decision of the Senate on this
project will be sent to us. (Hear, hear.) I would
remind the House that the Senate is perfectly
free deliberative organ of a perfectly free and great
country and we cannot forestall its judgment. It
must be for the House to consider, taking into view
the action of the President and the whole circumstances of the case, what are the present prospects of the negotiations. Now, I hope the
House will not think me unreasonable in
observing that we have not the same opportunity of communicating condentially with
the Houses of Parliament as the President has with
the Benate, and I hope I shall not go beyond the
bounds of due respect when I cxpress the opinion
on my own part, and more especially on the part of
government as a whole, that we trust that
nothing will be said or done to interfere with
A PERFECTLY FREE AND DISPASSIONATE CONSIDERATION
of this great matter now advanced, as we trust,

country and we canhot forestall its budgment. It must be for the House to country and we canhot forestall its budgment. It must be for the House to country and we canhot forestall its budgment. It must be for the House to consider, taking into view the action of the President and the whole circumstance of the ease, what are the present prospects of the magnitude of the House—by the right house who sit behind me—has releved the government from any difficulty that they might have fell if they had appeared on the present occasion as parties accused; and therefore the House, or load the brief statement I have to make with reference to matters of that kind. I therefore will give a very brief analysis to the House, commencing from the time Her Majest's government, moderation, lwillhot refer to the preliminary communications which had passed between my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the legal advisers of the government, and atterwards between him and myself, as well as my noble and learned friend the Lord Chancelor.

I BEGIN FROM THE ISTH OF JANKARY, on which day the whole subject raised by the American case and by those parts which referred to the indirect claims in particular, came under the consideration of the Cubinet. On that day we arrived at the conclusion that those indirect claims were not within the scope of the arbitration to the possible for us to be parties to their submission to the American sate and the comport of the communication of the Cubinet. On the sate of the given the consideration of the Cubinet. On that day we arrived at the conclusion that those indirect claims were not within the scope of the arbitration to the possible for us to be parties to their submission to the American sate and the conclusion that those indirect claims were not include within the limits of the reference; and the purport of that communication—the calms in the speech from the Throne at the commencement of the session. These declarations and these opinions, formed within the Cabinet, these ca

the exhibition of menaces and threafs and by various declarations of what we would do and what we would not do, to rouse the patriotism and public spirit of that great country across the Atlantic into a temper of exasperation, I certainly do not think we should have reached the point at which we now happily stand. (Cheers.) I feel confident that the House, which has for so long—for nearly four months—under circumstances so difficult, exercised such self-command, will feel that at the moment at which it is about to reap its reward, will persist in that line of conduct even to the end. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, that while the opinion and free judgment of the House may at any time be freely offered as to the part the government has taken from first to last it will be seen that the position of the question is at the present moment no longer in the hands of those who are responsible to you. There is a definite proposal, to which in spirit and in letter we are bound, which has passed across the ocean and is now before the tribunal, upon which, so far as America is concerned, it depends authoritatively to decide. I do not think it will be by debates in Parliament that honorable members would like to exercise any influence upon these deliberations. I think

OUR PEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES, and the respect they have manifested for us should

exercise any influence upon these deliberations. I think

OUR PERLING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES, and the respect they have manifested for us should make us ambifuous to signalize in every way our anxiety that not even the semblance of interference by way of expression of opinion should pass from us to appear in the slightest degree to derogate from the absolute and perfect liberty—the political liberty, the moral liberty—in whatever sense with which the authorities of America will, we trust, arrive at an early conclusion. (Cheers.) Sir, I take leave again to tender, on the part of the government, the expression of our thanks to Parliament for this remarkable forbearance, together with the assurance that we do not misunderstand it—that we do not take it as a compliment or as implying in the sightest degree more than an enlightened regard for the great public interests involved in the present issue. For this is, after all, a very great issue. It is an issue upon matters of great importance between two of the most powerful, of the most free, of THE MOST ENERGETIC NATIONS ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH, (Hear, hear.) Great in itself as between them, it is

(Hear, hear.) Great in itself as between them, it is

United States, that that proposition has been accepted by the President of the United States, and that in order that it may be ultimately adopted as a solution of these difficulties, it is at this moment submitted to the Senate of the United States. That being the case I cannot for a moment hesitate to express my own opinion—and, so far as my opinion can influence others, I wish to express it most distinctly—that we are in duty bound to continue that forbearance which we have already shown. (Cheers.) It is quite clear from the statement of the right honorable gentleman that it is utterly impossible for us to give any opinion, under the circumstances in which we now find ourselves, of the course which Her Majesty's government have pursued. It is quite clear from the statement of the right honorable gentleman that there have been, perhaps, even voluminous despatches, and everyone must feel that our opinion as to the policy of the government must depend upon the exact language contained in the proposition which they have made to the government of the United States. Every one must feel that it is totally out of our power, without we were in possession of precise and authentic documents, to offer an opinion at this moment. At the same time I may express my hope that these papers will be laid on the table of the House without any unnecessary delay. When we are in possession of these documents we shall be able to form an opinion as to the course of the government. I trust that whatever difference of opinion as to that course may prevail in this House, only one result that whatever difference of opinion as to that course may prevail in this House, only one result will accrue from these labors of Her Majesty's government; and from this forbearance of Her Majesty's government; I trust there will be no unnecessary delay in the production of these papers. Until we are in possession of them we can offer no opinion as to the course of Her Majesty's government; but I am clear that, under the circumstances detailed by the righ clear that, under the circumstances detailed by the right honorable gentleman, the conduct of Parliament should be, as it had been for a considerable period, one of complete forbearance. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—The desire of the government will be to lay the papers at the earliest possible moment before Parliament.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A RUFFIAN. A Young Women the Victim-Brutally Kicked and Beaten-Arrest of the Per-

petrator.

About eleven o'clock Thursday night, as Coroner Herrman was retiring to rest, he received a sum-mons to call at Bellevue Hospital as quickly as possible for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem examination of Mary Ann Galiagher, twenty-three years of age, living with her mother at No. 77 Allen street, who was represented to be lying in an extremely critical condition. On reaching the bedside of the dying woman she expressed a willing side of the dying woman she expressed a willingness to make a truthful statement as to the manner in which she received her injuries. Mary at first had told Dr. Mather that she had been injured by slipping on an orange peel and hailing on the pavement. This she did to shield the gullty ruflan from arrest and punishment. Finding herself growing worse, Mary reluctantly told her mother that she was indebted to Patrick Clifford for her suffering. Mary stated to Coroner Herrman that on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., she went to 172 Mott street to see a friend, and while returning home from there was met by Clifford in Elizabeth street, who asked her to go to a disceputable house with him, which she refused; whereupon he kicked her in the abdomen, besides striking her several times on the arm and once in the eye. Mary had no quarrel with the viliain, and the only reason he had for assaulting her was because she refused to go with him. She states that she was injured by no one except Clifford.

The jury rendered a verdict against Clifford, and Coroner Herrman, issuing a warrant for his arrest, piaced it in the hands of Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, for execution, a detective starting immediately in pursuit of the alleged murdeerer, who, it is said, is an ex-state Prison convict.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning Captain Clifford in the immediate neighborhood of his favorite haunts, near Hester and Elizabeth street, and locked him up in the station house to await the result of an inquisition.

Captain Clinchy also secured several girls as witnesses, One named Mary Brown is said to have seen the kicking by Clifford. After making her statement Mary Ann sank rapidly and died about three o'clock in the morning. Coroner Herrmann will hold his investigation on Tuesday or Wednesday of qext week. ness to make a truthful statement as to the manner

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

pration of the New Bishops-Their Res dences Fixed-A Crowded House and . Solemn Service—The Secretaries of the Missionary, Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid Societies To Be Elected To-Day.

"Tis done, the great transaction's done," and the doctors of yesterday are the bishops of to-day. As large an audience as has gathered into the Academy at any time since the Conference commenced its session assembled there yesterday. Every seat was occupied and the aisles and all standing places were filled. The stage fixtures were set back and seats were fixed for a large number of delegates and prominent visitors. The official reporters had to get down to the level of their non-official brethren, so that the front of the platform might be clear for the transaction of the great business before the Conference. But as there was near one and a half hour preceding for routine business the session was opened in the usual way with religious services, led by Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Illinois. The newly elected Secretary, Dr. Woodruff, was in his place, smiling and pleasant, evidently appreciating the honor so richly deserved and so worthily and unanimously conferred upon him, and read the journal, which was approved.

THE CONFERENCE'S TRIBUTE TO BISHOP HARRIS.

The following preamble and resolutions, complimentary to the retiring Secretary, and now Bishop, Harris, were then presented by Drs. Eddy and Kenny, and were adopted unanimously:-

Kenny, and were adopted unanimously:—

Whereas the Rev. William L. Harris, D. D., Secretary of the General Conference since 1836, has resigned said office, to enter upon the duties of a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and whereas he has performed the inhorious, complicated and sometimes delicate duties of his position in a manner highly satisfactory to this body; and whereas he has thoroughly systematized the details of our varied proceedings, has collated and edited our journals with rare ability, and by his readiness and tonactous memory has often saved much valuable time in our deliberations; therefore

Resolved, That the General Conference highly appreciates the services of Dr. Harris, and hereby tenders to him its hearty thanks, and that we, its members, trust that he may be as successful in the blohop's chair as at the secretary's table.

Resolved, That a copy of this action, signed by the five present blahops and the secretaries, be furnished to Br. Harris.

LOCATING THE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented a report locating the newly fleeted Bishops at San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha or Council Biums, Chicinnati, Atlanta, and Boston, upon which considerable discussion arose between Drs. Trimble, Ives, Reid, Slate, Slicer, Jacoby, Cowles, Nesbit, Evans, Hunter and others, for and against this location, some preferring that it should be deferred un til the committee reported the episcopal districts: an arbitrary clause requiring that the newly elected

Bishops be allowed to choose their homes in the order of priority of election. Dr. Silcer moved to lay
the report on the table until the Conference could
hear from the districts. Dr. Jacoby wanted Berlin
tost. Mr. Cowles, of lowa, sald the episcopal districts will be changing, but those great centres will
not. He argued in favor of Omaha or Council Blums,
as the great crossing between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and he hoped that the Bishop to be
located there would be awarded a good, liberal salarity and the sale of the sale o

elected.

The Conference, after some routine business, sung the doxology, and adjourned with Father Boehm's blessing.

THE UNDERTAKERS' ROW.

A Card and a Correction. In a brief notice of a row among undertakers over a dead body in Yorkville, great injustice was

unintentionally done to Mr. Hart, the well known sexton, and Mr. Hugh McConnellogue, whose names were prominently mentioned in connection with the affair. From the annexed card of Mr. McConnellogue, who is a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, it will be seen that our reporter was misinformed as to the true facts of the case :-

as to the true facts of the case:—

To the Editor of the Herald:—
You will please publish the following in explanation of an article which appeared in this morning's paper, entitled, "Disgraceful Occurrence Between Undertakers." The following are the facts:—I was sent for to take charge of the remains of a deceased person, and, on arriving at the house, met Lang, who, without any provocation, struck me. I did not return the blow, as was shown by the testimony of witnesses given at the examination before Judge McGuire. I was not put under any bonds, but Lang was, for \$500, to appear at the Special Sessions.

H. McCONNELLOGUE, with Hart & Brenen, 1,477 Third avenue.

## FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Julius Miller, a German, twenty-five years of age. died on Thursday in Bellevue Hospital from a compound fracture of the leg, received in First avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, on the 22d ult., by being run over by one of the First avenue cars. Deceased was on the front platform, from which, it is said, is had fallen. Coroner Young will investigate.